

THE GLEICHEN CALL

VOLUME 48 NO. 45

Authorized as second class mail, GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1956
Post Office Department, Ottawa.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00

Ladies Conspiel Prize Winners

The Gleichen Ladies Curling Club held their annual conspiel last week. There were 15 rinks entered.

Following is a list of the winning rinks:

Grand Challenge: Mrs. L. Fiddes; Mrs. C. Brown; Mrs. T. Froggatt; Eva Elliot Mossleight. Merchants: Mary Morton, Strathmore; Mrs. J. Wilson; Mrs. T. Froggatt; Mrs. R. Brown.

Consolation: Mrs. W. Schmitt; Mrs. W. Blaney; Boots Peterson, Chancellor; Mary Timmins, Calgary.

Non winners: Marianne Gourdinne, Cluny.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Clark, mother of Mrs. W. Mathison died in the Hanna hospital Sunday after several weeks illness.

The annual Gleichen Conspiel got underway bright and early Monday morning. Some 25 rinks from the surrounding towns and Gleichen are competing for the prizes. It is expected that it will be Thursday before the final games are played.

Reg Heward has leased the building known as the Gleichen Pharmacy. Some time next month he expects to open a gents furnishing store. At the present time carpenters are busy altering the inside of the building.

At Fort Campbell, Ky., on January 5th Private-2 Frank R. Brass, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Brass of Gleichen, graduated from the Airborne School. Pvt.-2 Brass is presently assigned to Medical Company as Litter Bearer. He attended Old Sun School here. He entered the army in June 1955 from Great Falls, Montana.

Saturday night saw the greatest number of cars in town for many a year. The main street was packed with them. Roads leading to the elevators had numerous cars. The streets on both sides of the skating rink were full. To find parking was a problem. At the curling rink there was also congestion. The reason for all the cars: At the curling rink the Brier was being played off. At the rink the hockey tournament was on with players and supporters from all over the country present. Across the road Legion bingo was attracting its usual quota.

Skiing Competition

The largest annual skiing competition of its kind to be held in North America will take place at Banff on February 4 and 5 during the 10th international collegiate ski meet. Ideal conditions presented by the unusually heavy fall of snow this winter will likely mean increased participation. The University of Washington, which swept the laurels at the last competition, is among the five universities and colleges from the northwestern United States that have indicated they will compete along with two Canadian universities during the two day competition.

Normally a four way meet, this year's event will include only the downhill, slalom and cross country races. The jumping competition has been eliminated as work on the new jump has not been completed. The jump, being built to olympic standards under the supervision of European specialist Henry Klopfer, will be ready for the 1957 meet.

Sponsored annually by the Alberta government, the intercollegiate meet will be supervised by community recreation branch of the Department of Economic Affairs. Hosts to the championship event will be the University of Alberta. The Banff School of Fine Arts will lend its support by arranging accommodations for the students, while the Banff Ski Runners of the Canadian Rockies and the Calgary Ski Club will give official assistance in running events.



Showing a marked flair for the future in styling, Pontiac will present 16 sparkling new models in the Laurentian, Pathfinder Deluxe and Pathfinder series for 1956. Horsepower will reach a new peak for Pontiac in these series with the introduction of the all-new Strato-Flash V8 205 h.p. engine. A second V8 engine will produce 162 horsepower with standard transmission and 170 with Powerglide, while horsepower on the six-cylinder engine will be increased to 148. Exterior and interior color combinations and finish stress new brilliance and richness in all models, as illustrated in the Laurentian Sedan, above.

Hockey Tournament Wrestling at Cluny Successful Event February 4th

The second annual hockey tournament held last week turned out to be wonderful success. There were sixteen teams in the contest. The tournament started Thursday at 6 o'clock and again Friday at the same hour. On Saturday the games began at one o'clock and continued until midnight.

Capitol Hill hockey team, Calgary won first place. They played four games, Saturday.

Ogden won second place. The Indian Braves of the Blackfoot reserve won third prize.

The Wheat Surplus

By W. F. Gershaw.

As the session proceeds, the chief subject is the billion bushel wheat surplus in Canada. There is wheat in stables, in bins, in the fields, in elevators, granaries and in places on the ground surrounded by barb wire fences. This problem is more serious here than in other places because when Canada produces 5 bushels of wheat about 4 bushels should be exported. If the U.S.A. produces 5 bushels, about one bushel is available for export and 4 bushels are consumed locally. If there was any easy solution, the government would have found it long ago.

Needy countries have been given large quantities and no one objects to this, if it were all given, then there would be no reason for not giving away our butter surplus, cheese surplus, apple surplus and the textile and machine surplus.

The senior trade commissioner of the United Kingdom was asked in Saskatoon, this question: "How much more wheat could we sell in Britain if we took sterling in payment?" His answer was: "You would not sell one solitary extra bushel more."

Reducing the price would not help. In the depression, wheat was 30 cents a bushel and less was sold because importing countries put up tariffs against our wheat to protect their own farmers. If Canadian prices were reduced, Australia, U.S.A. and the Argentine would sell for even less.

No one likes reducing the acreage when land is particularly suited to producing food for the many hungry people of the world. The Wheat Board would be glad to accept barter in return for wheat if they could find a country that could give anything that we need in substantial quantities, in return.

It has been suggested that the government should scrap the Wheat Board and let producers sell through the grain exchange with the laws of supply and demand operating. With the present great surplus, prices would drop sharply and drastically and, with recent experiences in mind, farmers are not willing to give up what might be called "orderly marketing" after their long, hard struggle to obtain this system.

Wrestling at Cluny February 4th

Herbie Freeman, 232 pounds, of the Bronx, New York, will appear on the wrestling card to be held at Crowfoot School Auditorium, Cluny, on Saturday February 4th. Herbie will tangle with Chico Gracia, of Mexico City in the opening event.

Also appearing will be Big Jim Wright of Tucson, Arizona. He will meet Bearcat Wright of Omaha in the main event. Wright is recognized as one of the most

capable big men in the ring today, while his opponent was formerly a heavy weight boxer, the son of the great Bearcat Wright. Since turning wrestler Bearcat has risen to tops as one of the great negro wrestlers of the day.

Altogether there will be three bouts. Between bouts there will be an added attraction of a chicken dance.

The show begins at 8 p.m. The Cluny Rodeo Association is sponsoring the show. Joe Bear Robe is president of the organization.

It is estimated that in the current year the CBC will spend \$42,

WHEATLAND SCHOOL DIVISION NUMBER 40

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING FOR ALL SUB-DIVISIONS

Take notice that annual meetings of all Sub-divisions of this School Division will be held as indicated below:

Joint meeting of all Five Sub-Divisions in the Memorial Hall at

STRATHMORE, ALTA., FEBRUARY 8TH, 2 P.M.

H. C. WILLSON,

Secretary-Treasurer of the Wheatland School Division No. 40.
Strathmore Alberta.

200,000, of which about 20 percent will be obtained from advertising and 80 percent from taxation. Of the 405,122 births in Canada in the most recent year of record, 4,587 were twins and 39 were triplets.

Of every 1,000 persons employed in Canadian industry, 225 were women in 1955.

On a per capita basis only the people of the United States consume more petroleum and steel than do Canadians.

Do It Now!

Some of the jobs you can have done NOW as readily as in the Spring . . .

- Bring the Electric Wiring in your home up-to-date.
- Install needed floor and wall plugs and wired extensions.
- Replace out-dated Electric Lighting fixtures with new modern ones.
- Replace old style plugs, switches, light fixtures, etc., with modern ones.
- Have proper wiring installed for new appliances you are planning to buy.
- See your dealer about the new appliances you need.
- Install more lights where needed.

Keep Everybody In Your Community Working This Winter . . .

- ✓ FIX IT NOW
- ✓ REPAIR IT NOW
- ✓ REPLACE IT NOW
- ✓ BUILD IT NOW
- ✓ INSTALL IT NOW
- ✓ REMODEL IT NOW

Spread out the Spring rush. Get work done now that you are planning for later. The people and firms you employ have more time to do it now—can do a better job faster.

And remember, all the goods and services you need are available right in your own town, equal in quality to what you can buy anywhere, and in many cases at an even lower price.

Everybody in your community profits when you DO IT NOW—and the person who profits most is YOU.

The more jobs . . .
The more buying power . . .
The better your community's prosperity!

A Community is Not Fully Prosperous Unless Everyone is at Work

Best Winter IDEA Yet!



CALGARY POWER LTD.
HELPING TO BUILD A BETTER ALBERTA

Commercial plane speed 1,800 miles per hour is predicted

Transport planes exceeding the speed of sound by 1970 and commercial aircraft with speeds of about 1,800 m.p.h. are predicted by Peter Masefield, president of the Institute of Transport and, until recently, chief executive of British European Airways.

Looking "20 or 30 or more years into the future," he forecast that the use of vertical take-off aircraft on the lines of "the Flying Bedstead" would reduce air travel time between the centres of London and Edinburgh to 15 minutes. Combined with the air service would be the use of a monorail.

Noisy but fast

In supersonic aircraft, he said, noise was a difficult problem, but these planes would be able to climb to 5,000 ft. in about 15 seconds. "If we build in our city centres underground airports with cooling towers for the aircraft to go up, maybe we could get the noise tolerable."

Mr. Masefield made a strong plea for developing a monorail surface transport system which could be suspended from pylons along a two-track road over railways or rivers to airports.

Speeds of 150 m.p.h. were technically achievable with a monorail system. It would thus take about six or seven minutes from Westminster to London Airport.

For the future of railways Mr. Masefield predicted train speeds of 100 m.p.h. with the aid of electrification and cheaper costs based on atomic power. We might look forward to the time of the London-Edinburgh rail journey being cut from the present 6½ hours to about four.

Air and rail transport developments could go hand in hand. There was much ground for collaboration and a sufficient field for competition to spur both mediums of transport to "still more vigorous endeavor."

Caution urged

Mr. Profumo, joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, advised local authorities to use "the greatest possible caution," particularly when cost might be high, in planning helicopter landing areas in densely populated towns.

Local authorities would be wise "to go no further than safeguarding appropriate sites," preferably in industrial areas. To do their work properly, helicopters must operate to and from city centres, and the noise problem was a basic and limiting one.

"If the community regards the noise as too great a price to pay for this new transport service

then the introduction of the helicopter as a conventional means of transport may well be long delayed."

Aureomycin in poultry feeding

The widespread use of antibiotics, to promote increased weight gains and reduce feed requirements, appears justified when raising young stock for sale as poultry meat. But the practicability of their inclusion in rations for laying hens or growing stock raised for replacements is questionable.

A test was made at the experimental farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, Brandon, Man., to determine the effect on growth, efficiency of feed utilization and egg production. Aureomycin was fed during the starting, growing and laying periods, or during any combination of these periods. In all cases, all mash rations were used and aureomycin was supplied at a level of 23 grams per ton of feed.

Less feed was required to produce a pound of gain with the inclusion of aureomycin in the chick starter and rearing rations. In addition, a significant increase in body weight was obtained to eight weeks of age. However, at 15 weeks of age the difference in weight, between the birds receiving and those not receiving the antibiotic, had disappeared. Date at sexual maturity was not affected by the antibiotic treatment.

Egg production was not increased by feeding aureomycin throughout the brooding, rearing and laying periods. There appeared to be some improvement in feed efficiency as a result of the use of aureomycin, but this would only be sufficient to cover the cost of the antibiotic in the ration.

The results indicated that when aureomycin was added to the chick starter ration it was advantageous, from the standpoint of egg production and feed efficiency, to continue its use until the birds were placed in their laying quarters. On the other hand, when the antibiotic was not included in the chick starter ration, nothing was gained by its use in the rearing and laying rations.



WHOOOPS—Sergio Cervato makes an all-out defense of his goal for Florence as his soccer team meets Milan's at Milan, Italy. He's one of the principal reasons that Florence was picked to be among the select teams which met German eleven in the recent Italo-German matches at Rome.

Limehouse of Fu Manchu fame being replaced by housing unit

The homely concrete charms of a housing project are destined to replace the aura of Oriental opulence, mystery and opium long hanging over London's Limehouse district.

A five-acre chunk of Chinatown is giving way in the next year or two to apartment blocks under the London County Council reconstruction plans. The rest will be erased later.

Some 150 Chinese, all that remain of the colony begun 150 years ago, will be dispersed. Thus ends one of London's biggest myths.

The Chinatown of Fu Manchu, rich mandarins, silk-clad vice dens and pigtailed assassins existed only in the imaginative writings of such authors as Sax Rohmer, Edgar Wallace and Thomas Burke.

Not that the old warren of narrow cobbled streets wasn't a rugged place in its heyday. Seamen of all nations mixed with ready-fisted dockers and the Chinese community catered to countrymen visiting between voyages. It still does.

Police close opium dens

But London police smoked out virtually all the opium hangouts—small, grim garrets for the most part—in the 1920s. Gambling fell away. The blitz added the crusher, and Limehouse Causeway, a land-

mark, now is just a brass nameplate.

The residue of peaceful, anglicized Chinese is crammed into Pennyfields street, a collection of restaurants, lodging houses for seamen, small stores and dwellings. The north side of the street is going first, and the south—or larger portion of Chinatown—follows.

The residents are dismayed at the prospect of scattering, rupturing their strong community ties. Yet the end has been in sight for some time.

At its peak, Chinatown numbered 10,000 population. Liverpool now has the largest community in Britain. The dissolving of Chinatown's allure was under way in the 1930s, although tourists still made a point of looking over the area which even then lacked the attractions of North American counterparts.

Had long past

Limehouse had a past long before the Chinese appeared on the scene. Its name derives from a quick lime house that used to stand in the area, and which did a roaring trade after London's Great Fire.

Its docks were the departure point for such English mariners as Sir Walter Raleigh.

Perhaps the best commentary on its real character in recent years is the fact that Clement Attlee, the mild-mannered ex-leader of the Labor Party, represented it for nearly 30 years in the House of Commons until the constituencies redistribution of 1949.

TRY AND STOP ME!

By BENNETT CLIFF

Mrs. Sherman, inveterate bird watcher, was doing out a few helpful hints to neighbor North. "Just take the bird lazing around up there," she suggested, pointing to a mere speck in the sky. "That's a rook."

"How can you be so sure?" inquired Mrs. North. "Well, you can't," admitted Mrs. Sherman. "I think it's a rook, but it must be remembered you can't always tell a rook by its hover."

Fellow in Detroit, Mich., told revenue agents he set up a still in his home and sold moonshine rather than go on relief. Some folks are satisfied with one alibi. He had one that's 100 proof.

Young Halstead had been promised a pup for his eighth birthday, but had a tough time choosing between a dozen likely candidates at the neighborhood pet shop. Finally he decided upon one nondescript little pooch who was wagging his tail furiously. Explained Halstead: "I want the one with the happy ending." 3178

Helicopter soundings for ships

A new role for helicopters has been devised: taking soundings for ships.

Reviewing the work of the three helicopters aboard the Arctic patrol vessel Labrador during her five-month northern operation this year, the Navy said the eggbeaters were used several times to take soundings as the Labrador proceeded slowly through uncharted waters.

On one occasion, a shoal was discovered five fathoms (about 30 feet) under the surface in an area where the charts showed 53 fathoms.

The crews of the helicopters obtained readings by lowering a hand lead line from the hovering machine.

The helicopters flew ice reconnaissance, picking out passages to more open water and carried equipment and personnel ashore for two navigational aid stations and other tasks. The ship's doctor was a frequent passenger as his medical knowledge and the ship's facilities were made available to both whites and Eskimos in remote settlements.

Two of the helicopters one time went looking for—and found—a United States soldier lost in the Barren Lands. He had wandered away from his base.

Another time, a helicopter returning to the Labrador from duties inland spotted a fire in a warehouse owned by one of the firms building the DEW (Distant Early Warning) line and reported it in time to prevent a serious loss.

Swedish iron mines going underground

The open cast iron ore mines of Kiruna, Sweden, are preparing to go underground in 1961.

Half a century of open-cast mining in the Grangesberg mountain towering over Lake Luossavaara in the far north of Sweden, the Arctic Circle, has cut a wedge-shaped slash some four miles long in the hillside.

As the miners have cut down deeper and deeper, the waste rock has been hewn away in ledges and so dumped as to form a terraced effect.

But now the seams which can usefully be mined by the open cast method are running too deep. So they are to be drilled from below instead of from above.

When the changeover is completed in 1961, the Grangesberg Mine will have become the largest underground iron mine in the world. At the same time, its annual production will go up from the present 12,000,000 tons to 16,000,000 tons.

The transfer of work underground does not mean that the mines are becoming exhausted. On the contrary, at the 1961 rate of production estimated reserves will last for well over another 100 years.

TEETH RETURN

It wasn't funny then, but Sam Hundley laughs now about losing his lower plate and coughing it up five weeks later.

He swallowed the false teeth when he suffered a stroke.

Hundley's difficulty in eating and drinking was blamed on the stroke until a coughing spell and a pounding on the back by his wife brought them up.

Fashions

Sweet slumber number with drawstring bows



4651 (2-20) by Anne Adams

SEW-EASIEST ever! Two main pieces! Send now—run this up in a jiffy. It's a sweet slumber-number with those feminine drawstring bows. Choose nylon, seersucker, plisse—no ironing too!

Pattern 4651: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

This pattern easy to use, simple to sew, is tested for fit. Has complete illustrated instructions.

Send thirty-five cents (35c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to:

Department P.P.L., Household Arts Department, 60 Front Street W., Toronto

Patterns

Stroke of iron brings flowers to this apron



7052 by Alice Brooks

Only ONE yard 35-inch fabric to make this pretty apron! So thrifty, easy—stroke of your iron, flowers appear in gay color!

Pattern 7052: Tissue pattern, washable iron-on color transfers in combination of bright blue, yellow, green. Medium size only.

Order our ALICE BROOKS Needlecraft Catalogue. Enjoy pages and pages of exciting new designs—knitting, crochet, embroidery, iron-ons, toys and novelties! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book now. You'll want to order every design in it!

To obtain this pattern send twenty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to:

Department P.P.L., Household Arts Department, 60 Front Street W., Toronto. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

—By Les Carroll

Heavier livestock marketings seen for 1956 in all classes of meat animals

The outlook for 1956 is for heavier marketings in all classes of meat animals except sheep and lambs. Hog prices are not expected to show much improvement over those prevailing in the fall of 1955 in either the United States or Canada, except for the usual seasonal rise during the summer. Cattle prices are expected to be slightly lower.

Marketings of cattle, not including feeders returned to country points, will likely exceed the 1955 figure by about five percent and equal the record established during the Second World War. This will provide the bulk of the increase in total meat supply. If history repeats itself, cattle numbers will reach the peak of the third cycle since 1928. Calf marketings are expected to increase moderately over 1955 and reach a new record.

Most of the evidence points to another big year for hog production. Marketings of hogs are expected to be near the six million mark, an advance of less than two percent over 1955. Most of this increase will come during the first half of the year.

There is little to indicate any important change in sheep and lamb marketings which, given good weather, will likely be about the same as in 1955.

A larger population and a continued high level of consumer demand, coupled with somewhat lower prices, should induce an increase in domestic disappearance of meat great enough to offset the additional production that is

expected. Domestic disappearance of beef, veal and pork are all expected to rise with production while any changes in the disappearance of mutton and lamb will likely depend on the amount imported.

Since the domestic market is expected to absorb the additional production, exports of both live animals and meat in 1956 should be about the same as in 1955.

Little change is expected in the production of either shorn or pulled wool in Canada while world production of both wool and man-made fibres will probably be greater than in 1955.

Dairy products

Milk production in 1956 is estimated at 17.5 billion pounds, the increase over 1955 reflecting an expected further small rise in numbers of milk cows on farms.

As in other recent years most of the milk will be used to produce dairy products for the domestic market. More than half of the additional milk that is expected in 1956 is likely to be absorbed in the fluid milk market.

During 1956 production and consumption of creamery butter and cheddar cheese are likely to be very nearly in balance. The rapid expansion in demand for concentrated milk products during recent years is expected to lead to a record production of evaporated whole milk and dry skimmed milk.

A continuing favorable export demand for dry whole milk may

result in a record output of this product.

Eggs and poultry

During the first four or five months of 1956, egg marketings are expected to be lower than in the corresponding period in 1955, but should exceed current consumption slightly. The egg price outlook during this period will be determined by how attractive storage operations appear to egg distributors.

If the laying flock replacement hatch is early and large, storage operations will not be attractive. This development would exercise a depressing influence on egg prices. A small early hatch, on the other hand, would exercise a buoyant influence on prices.

The level of egg prices in the second half of 1956 will depend largely on the timing and size of the 1956 hatch.

More poultry meat may be produced in 1956 than in 1955 and can be attributed to continued expansion of the commercial broiler industry and a larger turkey crop. Poultry prices in 1956 are not expected to differ greatly from those of 1955; larger supplies and competition from other meats are expected to offset the influence of a continued strong demand.

THE TILLERS



Itch...Itch...I Was Nearly Crazy
Very first use of soothing, cooling liquid D. D. D. Prescription positively relieves raw red itch—caused by eczema, rashes, scalp irritation, chafing—other itchy troubles. Greaseless, stainless. 39c trial bottle must satisfy or money back. Don't suffer. Ask your druggist for D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.

MACDONALD'S BRIER
Canada's Standard Smoke

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY —

WINDHAVEN

—By ANNA E. WILSON

WIND, broad-shouldered Joel said, was just air in motion; all wind was the same. But Mannie, putting a tired hand to her head, pressing it against that spot of pain above her eye, decided that Joel must be wrong. There were all kinds of wind; there was the wind that whistled and tore through the saplings back home sending her blonde curls streaming; there were the great sleet-laden blizzards that swept across the prairie in winter, burying trails and leaving men frozen stiff, and the wind in spring that was just a gentle breathing — then there was this wind that blew for days and days until it got into your head and burned a tight band about your forehead.

Joel came in to dinner. "It must let up soon, Mannie. It's never blown this long before."

"It'll never stop, Joel."

Joel got up to go back to work but before going he placed a rough hand on Mannie's head. "Take an aspirin and lie down, Mannie. Soon as we get the wheat in the elevators, we'll go east and visit Aunt Ellie for a spell."

"I can't wait, Joel."

Joel's kind, blunt face looked worried. "We've got a good start here, Mannie. It means beginning all over again. You like it here when the wind doesn't blow. Maybe running away isn't the solution. There was a man through here once said that there was never a problem in human living that hadn't been solved by someone. Maybe any other kind of life would have drawbacks, too, Mannie. Seems like we might find a better way."

"You can't stop the wind, Joel."

When Joel had gone, Mannie washed the dishes, the pain above her eye becoming each moment more unbearable. She reached for an aspirin, thinking of Joel, and stopped. It did no good to say the wind wouldn't blow tomorrow, there'd be the next year and the next.

Joel could sell the ranch and get work in a factory. She could sell him in 15, in 20 years, his shoulders stooped, his hair thinner and the swing gone from his walk. Joel wouldn't blame her, but he wouldn't be happy. Joel would never be happy anywhere away from the prairie. That was what made it so hard, so impossible for her.

She looked out and nowhere was there anything but sameness, nowhere except that old bluff, bordering Dead Man's canyon, a deep cleft sheltering a slough. She left the aspirin on the shelf, went into her room, hunted over her old skirt. When she bent over the blood rushed to her head and the pain was so intense, she groaned.

Roanie was surprised at being saddled so early in the day. This wasn't mail time or time to ride down to the range and back with Joel. He jumped as sharp spurs dug into him and he swung around and headed into the wind as Mannie made for the bluff. Roanie fighting the bit, hating it, covered the prairie with rangy speed. It was the longest ride Mannie had ever taken alone and when she came to the bluff she reined in Roanie and sat looking down into the canyon. It was narrow, steep with few footholds. Once Mannie had wanted to go down there but Joel had stopped her. "It isn't going down, Mannie, but getting back up. That shale's treacherous. No one here has ever tried it."

The wind was beating into the drums of her ears. The feeling in her was no longer tight, the band was gone and she felt lightheaded.

She slid down from Roanie and looked down to where a thin sliver of light, water, was barely visible — it was quiet down there — the wind could never reach you. All at once Joel's warning was forgotten and she began to climb down, her feet slipping on the shale and stone. She rolled down the last 20 feet ignominiously.

She lay quiet on a tiny beach, relief seeping through her — it was so quiet, so still except for the small, purring sound of the water running over the clean, slaty stones. The sun was warm and she lay quietly resting, letting the tiredness seep out of her bones until they ached and she relaxed and slept, thrown like a limp rag on the sand.

When she woke clean-eyed, clear-headed, the sun was slanting against the wall and she glanced at her watch. It was nearing five and time to get back. She could stand the wind now; she could stand anything. She glanced upwards and caught her breath. Nowhere was there a single foothold. She remembered Joel's warning — it's not going down but coming back — that shale's dangerous stuff.

She walked quickly, following the stream, examining the walls desperately; tried digging toe-holds with a broken limb, only to find no purchase for her feet. She wondered what had happened to Roanie, if he had gone home, if Joel would come to look for her — if he could follow Roanie's prints on the prairie-grass, and thought not.

She bathed her face in the clear water, drank some of it, and proceeded cautiously, examining the walls, coming at last to a shelving cave, open to the air but slipping backwards beneath a great outcrop of rock — she stared, then stopped. Above the entrance to the cave was printed in rough letters: Windhaven.

Windhaven. Someone had been here before her. Someone had come here to escape from the wind, just as she had come. She advanced farther into the cave along a rough stone floor and her foot struck a light object. She bent to pick it up. It was a fine, old-fashioned comb set with tiny blue stones. A comb that her mother might have worn — or her grandmother.

She retraced her steps to the outside of the cave. Stared at the rude carving, Windhaven. If a woman had come here all those years ago, she must have had some way of getting back. She hunted furiously.

It was so simple when she found it that she might have missed it had she not been so certain it must be there. A rough hair rope, hidden by the side of the great boulder, exactly the same color as rock and shale. She seized it eagerly and planting her feet firmly, began with its support to climb. She reached the rope's end and found it anchored securely by a huge rock, invisible to those above. She pulled herself over the rim of the canyon and immediately she was conscious of the wind beating in her eardrums. She breathed it in quickly, tired now only by her own efforts. She heard a nicker farther along and rounded a curve to find Roanie grazing, dragging his rope.

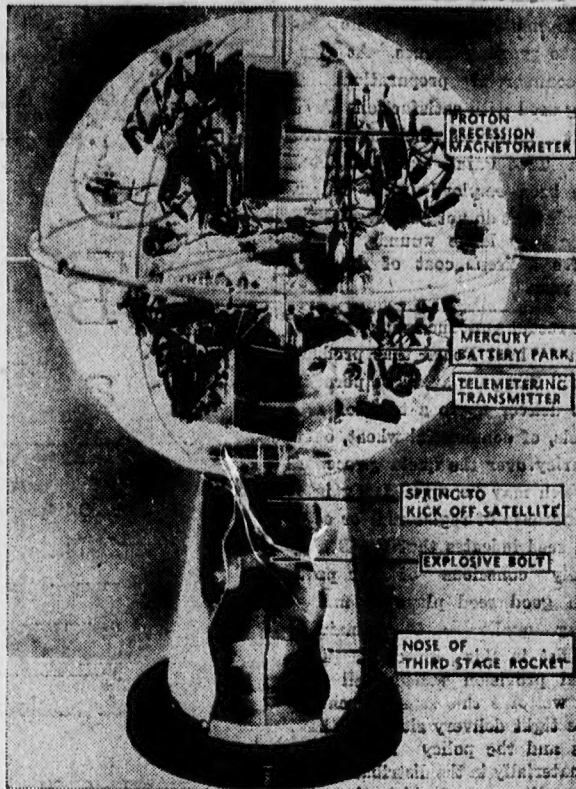
She rode him with the wind behind her — but it was no longer a fearsome thing, something from which there was no escape but in flight — Windhaven — she had only to climb down the canyon to sleep securely on the small, dry beach. Why they could spend whole days there, she and Joel.

Joel came tearing along to swoop her up.

"Mannie, where on earth have you been? You look grand."

"Windhaven," it was almost a sob as she remembered why she had ridden to the canyon that day. "Oh, darling, I'll never leave you. I'll never go away."

Roger Cole has state police troopers to confirm his story about a house hitting his car. Cole's car was parked on the shoulder of US-23, about seven miles south of Alpena, Mich., when a house-mov-crew approached on the highway. The side of the house clipped the side of Cole's car. 3176



MODEL SATELLITE ON DISPLAY—This plastic model of an earth satellite, which will be sent into space by rocket sometime in 1957 or 1958, is on exhibition at the Hayden Planetarium in New York. It was built by Popular Science Monthly after consultations with scientists assigned to the satellite project. Principal parts of the device are tagged.

The Olympic Games

(ARTICLE NO. 2)

(My experiences in Track at the University of Houston, Texas, by Don Loadman of Regina, Canadian Junior Mile Champion)

A four-year track scholarship at the University of Houston, Texas, beginning in September, 1955, has greatly enhanced my interest in track and field.

At this university I am majoring in Physical Education and running in middle distance events for the university track team.

This scholarship has really opened up my future in track. I am running in a place where there is an ideal climate suited to year-round track activity. I am on this scholarship along with 25 other freshmen. We have one of the best track coaches and he knows how to run an effective track team.

I have been running cross-country for the university and will be working on the 880, mile and the relay when I go back after Christmas vacation.

We started our track season by running cross-country, as do many other universities throughout the world. Cross-country is one of the greatest conditioners for those running distance events. I have been running the two and three mile cross-country races, which is something totally different for me, and it is giving me valuable experience. These races are usually run on flat or hilly courses with a large field of runners participating.

During the fall I competed in two official cross-country races. My first competitive race was in Austin, Texas, over a rough grassy and hilly course. My time for the three mile course was 15:04, and I managed to place seventh. This, I think, was one of the most strenuous and tiring races I have run.

On December third I participated in the University of Houston's two-mile A.A.U. cross-country meet. Universities from all over the southern states were represented with 103 runners in the race. This was the largest field of runners I have ever competed against. I managed to place fourth in this race finishing in 9:29. Our team won the A.A.U. championship in this race on total points.

The track team has lately been back on the track working on the sprint and distance relays and the middle distance men are beginning to work on the mile. My best mile time so far has been 4:21, 4.8 seconds better than my Saskatchewan time. I have hopes when I go back after Christmas vacation to finally get my mile time down far enough to be able to qualify for the Canadian Olympic team in 1956.

At a university such as this you meet and run against athletes who are just as good or better than yourself, which gives you a goal toward which to work and constant competition which you cannot expect to get in smaller centres such as our cities in Saskatchewan where we lack tracks on which to practise and have such a short season for track competition.

LADY-IN-WAITING

The diet of the expectant mother should be a well-balanced one, with plenty of milk and milk products and at least three glasses of water a day. In addition, she should have a daily dose of vitamin D. Plenty of vegetables, both fresh and raw, as well as potatoes, fresh or dried fruits, and wholegrain bread and cereals should be included in her diet.

DRIVE WITH CARE!

Funny and Otherwise

Boy (returning from school): "Maw, I learned to write today."

Maw: "What have you learned to write, son?"

Son: "Don't know yet. Ain't learned to read."

Two Texas oilmen were making a visit to the big city. They swaggered into an automobile showroom.

"How much is that one in the window?" one of them asked the salesman, pointing to a very special job.

"Ten thousand," was the reply.

"I'll take it," drawled the Texan as he pulled out a huge bankroll.

At this point his companion took hold of his arm and said, "Oh, no, I'll get it. You bought the lunch."

He: "I can't understand how a woman can go shopping all day and not buy anything."

She: "And I can't understand how a man can go fishing all day and not catch anything."

"I can't understand why he's always buying crockery," "Oh, he married a blonde."

Johnny's mother had just presented the family with twins. "If you tell your teacher, I'm sure she'll give you a holiday," advised his father.

Johnny did and returned home radiant. "No school for me tomorrow," he said, proudly.

"You told your teacher about the twins?" asked father.

"I told her about one," said Johnny. "I'm saving the other till next week."

Urge supplementing roughage with coarsely ground grain

REGINA.—Early snowfall and continuous cold weather in Saskatchewan is causing concern among some cattlemen who find what once appeared an adequate supply of roughage for the winter disappearing at a rapid rate.

If a shortage of hay and roughage looks fairly certain, farmers would be well advised to start now to limit the amounts of roughage fed daily and supplement with coarsely ground grain, according to W. E. E. Roger, livestock specialist with the department of agriculture.

A mixture of ground oats and barley or wheat can be used to replace a good part of hay fed, and from a food value standpoint six pounds of grain will provide as much energy as eight to 10 pounds of average quality hay. Mature beef cows and bred heifers may be fed half the hay required, provided they are also given five to six quarts of good grain mixture daily. Mr. Rogers stressed that any change in feeding programs should be made gradually, but that extra grain should be fed during extremely cold weather.

Cattle are naturally adapted to a roughage diet, so it is important that some hay or chaffy straw be fed regularly in order that their digestive systems may function properly. For this reason, a program of limiting hay fed now in order to ensure a supply of some good hay throughout the winter, is a better plan than to suddenly change to heavy grain feeding if and when roughage supplies run out.

If roughage fed is mostly straw or poor quality hay, Dr. Bell of the University of Saskatchewan recommends that a vitamin rich protein supplement be added to the daily ration.

When feed supplies are limited the need for a balanced mineral supplement becomes even more important. A single mineral supplement which can be made on the farm will provide extra nutrients required for animal health where animals are allowed to take their own salt daily.

A farm-made mineral mixture

National health insurance talks resume Jan. 23

OTTAWA.—The Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, has announced that federal-provincial discussions on health insurance would be resumed in Ottawa, Monday, January 23rd. The date for the meeting, Mr. Martin said, had been worked out by correspondence with the ten provinces.

The forthcoming talks, Mr. Martin pointed out, arose out of the October Federal-Provincial Conference at which an inter-governmental committee of Health and Finance ministers was established to discuss proposals put forward at that time by the Prime Minister and any alternative proposals the provinces might wish to suggest. The Prime Minister had indicated that federal action in the health insurance field was contingent upon majority backing by the provinces.

An agenda for the meeting has now received the approval of all provinces, the health minister said, and would provide for the discussion of such matters as the components of a health services program, projected costs, methods of financing, administrative aspects and priorities in the development of the various services.

In announcing the date of the meeting, Mr. Martin expressed his gratification that the governments of all ten provinces had indicated their intention of attending and participating in the discussions.

Commemorate hockey with new stamp

On Monday, the 23rd January, 1956, a new design postage stamp will be available for purchase by the public in post offices throughout Canada. This stamp is being issued to emphasize Canada's most popular winter sport.

In the early stages of development of this stamp, it received strong sponsorship from one of Canada's most distinguished athletes, the late Lionel Conacher, M.P.

This 5c postage stamp was designed by James Simpkins, Ottawa, and is being engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa. The stamp will be horizontal, approximately 1 1/2" x 1" in size, will be blue in color and will be issued to postmasters in panes of 50 stamps each.

Principal Canadian post offices will have the new stamp for sale on the 23rd January. Orders for this stamp in selected mint condition may now be sent to the Philatelic Section, Financial Branch, Post Office Department, Ottawa 4, Ontario. The orders will be filled and returned at the earliest possible date after the 23rd January.

Orders for new issue postage stamps only will be given preference over mixed orders for both the new issue stamp and other issues. This postage stamp is of the commemorative type and will not be re-ordered when the original supply is exhausted, and will not be overprinted with the letter "G" to indicate its use by federal government departments.

SUBWAYS

Among the nations that have subways are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, England, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United States.

FALSE TEETH

That Loosen

Need Not Embarrass

Many wearers of false teeth have suffered real embarrassment because their plates dropped, slipped or wobbled at just the wrong time. Do not live in fear of this happening to you. Just sprinkle a little FASTESTE, the alkaline (non-acid) powder, on your plates. Hold false teeth more firmly, so they feel more comfortable. Does not sour. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTESTE at any drug counter.

How to Reduce Swollen Painful Piles

Here is a nice, clean, easy way to get real relief from the nagging distress of swollen, painful piles without the inconvenience of ointments, pile pipes or suppositories.

The secret is in taking just one small Hem-Roid Tablet, with water, two or three times a day. Works through effective INTERNAL action. Quickly eases constipation, relieves itching, soreness and pain. Helps shrink piles and permits them to heal.

Why suffer needlessly when Hem-Roid offers you so much. Get a package today. See for yourself how nice Hem-Roid is to use, how effective it is and how much more comfort it will quickly bring you. All drug stores. Low cost. Money refunded if you are not 100% pleased.

BOZO



By Foxo Reardon



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REGINA — SASK.

Town & District

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Barabash a boy on Jan. 19th.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dunlop a daughter on Jan. 18th.

Everybody works for a profit. And there's some proof for this in the annual wage bill international union chieftains collect for their efforts to down the profit-makers. The top ones: George Harrison, of the Railway Clerks: \$60,000. John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers: \$50,000. David Beck, Teamster Union: \$50,000. James Petrillo, Musicians' Union: \$46,000. David McDonald, Steelworkers of America: \$40,000. George Meany A.F.L. president: \$35,000. There is of course, the added matter of expense accounts which must carry these men through the country annually. That of U.A.W. President, Walter Reuther: \$18,000.

Julius Grubert a guest at Eventide Home for almost 18 years died Saturday evening at the age of 85 years. He was born in Germany and came to Canada some 60 years ago and for the past 31 years had lived in Alberta. He came to Gleichen from Willow Creek, Alta. The funeral took place Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock with Major E. Broom and Capt. Herr of the Salvation Army officiating. Interment was made in Eventide cemetery.

The town steamer, the boiler used for thawing out frozen water pipes and sewers, was badly smashed up last week. The boiler had been taken to Crowfoot Creek on a truck to thaw out a sewer. On the return trip, due to a heavy fog the driver of the truck drove off the road into the ditch. The result was a cmtwyfwditch and upset. The result was a badly damaged boiler. No one was injured in the mishap.

IN MEMORIAM

JAMES — In loving memory of Betty who passed away January 28th, 1954.

Ever remember by Ma, Uncle Bob, Stan, Dick, Norah.

The annual meeting of the Wheatland School Division will be held in the Memorial Hall at Stratmore on February 8, at 2 p.m. This is a joint meeting of all five subdivisions.

It is the reflection of the times and of the difficulty of living with in these times that various forms of heart illness are the chief killers. The heart is subject to incredible strains and stresses, physical and psychological. The art of survival is to adapt oneself to all

these pressures and to find contentment within the cage of modern civilisation.

TREATMENT OF PRUNING WOUNDS

Several factors are of importance in the proper healing of pruning wounds. The rate at which natural healing occurs is influenced by tree health and vigor, size of wound, time of pruning, kind of wound dressing used and climate.

Avoid large cuts whenever possible. The larger the wound surface, the longer the period required to callus over, and the greater the opportunity for entrance of wood rotting fungi. Always remove large branches in the recognized manner to prevent splitting and opening up of trunk tissues. In extremely cold winters and under northern conditions the internal wood is often severely killed. Removal of large branches so damaged presents large surfaces which seldom heal over properly and, therefore, require careful and generally annual painting with a wound dressing to prevent rapid wood deterioration. Where internal woody tissues are healthy and capable of callusing over quickly, cuts smaller than an inch in diameter are seldom given a dressing.

Experience reveals that spring made pruning wounds heal over better than those made at other times of the year. March, April and early May are considered opportune times to prune tree fruits. Summer is next best. Fall and late fall are definitely not recommended for the prairies. Callus formation is slow at that time, and possible low temperatures from November on are likely to cause severe injury to the tissues. Winter pruning while the wood is frozen is not advocated because of mechanical damage to tissues.

Wound dressings are applied to the cut surface in order to seal it over and provide protection against fungus until callus tissue covers the wound. Tests have shown that callus formation on live wood occurs faster when dressings are applied one week to ten days after pruning. Of many materials tested the following are reasonably satisfactory. Common shellac and a mixture made by heating eight parts by weight of resin with three parts by weight of raw linseed oil. Under colder prairie conditions shellac tends to crack. A Bordeaux paste made by adding Bordeaux powder to raw linseed oil to the consistency of a thick paint has been widely used. A preparation consisting of white lead with sufficient linseed oil added to form a thick paste and darkened with lamp black has given good results. Never use paints which contain turpentine

or benzene because of possible injury to growing tissues. At present commercial preparations are being used with satisfaction. Asphalt materials such as Eraco, Horn Tree Paint, Tree Seal, etc., have been employed with success. Wounds that do not heal over readily or very large wounds, should receive a fresh coat of dressing each year.

The recent announcement by Canadian Wheat Board that producers will this year again be permitted to deliver up to a total of 400 bushels, of commercial wheat, oats or barley over the quota proceeds of which may be applied against the purchase of registered or certified seed indicates that the Board is fully conscious of the part which good seed plays in maintaining quality and is anxious to assist in this direction. The special provision will be all the more welcome this season because of the tight delivery situation that exists and the policy should assist materially in the distribution of high quality seed of which there is a good supply. Not all farmers are able to purchase their full seed requirements in the form of registered or certified stocks and that is why those who are concerned with crop improvement have for many years advocated the establishment of a farm seed plot from which stocks of pure seed may be raised. Many farmers in western Canada have followed this practice consistently and find that it pays off because of the higher returns obtained. At the same time they are making a valuable contribution to the maintenance of quality which is so much desired if Canada is to obtain her position in world markets—World of Wheat.



Safety Sam Says...

Better Charge a Buffalo...

THAN DRIVE TOO FAST ON ICE OR SNOW!

It's as simple as this. In winter, snow usually falls. Snow usually gets hard and slippery. If you drive too fast over something that's hard and slippery, you're apt to skid and bust something... yourself, usually. Then for goodness sakes why not drive slow? And use tire chains.

Published in the interests of Public Safety... by



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